or usual name of the drug; and in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient contained therein.

Analysis of a sample of the S. G. M. [illegible] (Oral) showed that it consisted of capsules containing animal materials including 0.16 grain of thyroid per capsule. It was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use; in that its labeling failed to bear adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use might be dangerous to health or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users; in that its package failed to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; in that its package failed to bear a label containing a statement of the quantity of the contents; in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the article; and in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, including the quantity of thyroid that it contained.

On January 7, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

672. Adulteration and misbranding of Zerbst's Capsules. U. S. v. 94 Dozen Packages of Zerbst's Capsules. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6572. Sample No. 73122–E.)

This product contained acetanilid, aloin, and a resin such as podophyllin. In addition to failure to bear adequate directions and warnings on the label, it contained approximately 20 percent more acetanilid than the amount stated on the label.

On December 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 94 dozen packages of Zerbst's Capsules at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 15, 1941, by J. Walker Burns & Co. from Chicago, Ill.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, (label) "Each Capsule contains as active ingredients, Acetanilid 1 Grain," since it contained materially more than 1 grain of acetanilid.

It was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the directions for use, "Adults—To allay the discomfort in breaking up a common head cold, simple headache or neuralgia, take one capsule every half hour until three are taken, then one capsule in two or three hours until three more capsules are taken. Children—12 years old, one capsule, repeated in three hours," were inappropriate for an article of its composition and were therefore inadequate. (2) In that the label failed to bear adequate warnings against its use by children or in those pathological conditions where its use might be dangerous to health and against unsafe dosage or duration of administration, in such manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users, since there was no warning against its use by children, against use in the presence of the symptoms of appendicitis, nor with reference to the deleterious effects of acetanilid in causing serious blood disturbances, or that frequent or continued use might result in dependence upon the drug.

On February 13, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS[2]

673. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. City Chemical Corporation and Max Wolpert. Plea of guilty. Corporation and Max Wolpert both fined $100. (F. D. C. No. 6404. Sample Nos. 47480–E, 50848–E.)

This product differed from the pharmacopoeial standard because of the presence of excessive carbonizable substances in both lots and of chlorinated decomposition products in one.

On February 18, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed an information against the City Chemical Corporation, Newark, N J., and Max Wolpert, an officer of said corporation, alleging shipment on or about May 27, 1941, from the State of New Jersey into the States of Illinois and Maryland, of a quantity of chloroform that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but its quality or purity fell below the standard set forth in

[2] See also Nos. 656, 657, 668, and 672.